Committee should keep a full record of the proceed-

Committee should keep a full record of the proceedings, to be produced whenever occasion required.

Mr. DAVIS said the gentleman proposed to take away everything of advantage to the accused, and thus would embarrass the proceedings with difficulties.

Mr. KUNKEL (Pa.) remarked that all such investigations involved time, trouble and expense, but he was in favor of the one now proposed. These charges were extensively made over the whole country, and if they were nothing more than newspaper charges, he would be still for investigation. He could not concur with the opinions of the gentleman from Maryland relative to the newspaper press, which had not failed to serve its function. You may put corrupt men in the House and Senate, and corruption may reck all along the Avenue, yet, with all its abuses, a free press may save the liberties corruption may reck all along the Avenue, yet, with all its abuses, a free press may save the liberties of the people. This charge was not only made in the newspaper press, but on the authority of stockholders of the Middlesex Manufacturing Company. He knew mothing about Lawrence, Stone & Co. It is said they are merchant princes of New-England. But he knew that these merchant princes struck hands with the Free-Trade interest in the last Congress to crush the industry of Pennsylvania. He knew that faith in the industry of Pennsylvania. He knew that faith in the interests of New-England toward the rest of the country was the cause of the panic. The gentleman from

interests of New-England toward the rest of the country was the cause of the panic. The gentleman from Massachusetts spoke of the high character of Lawrence, Stone & Co. Were they to be eulogized in Congress because their books show they spent \$87,000 to control the interests of the country.

Mr. BURLINGAME replied that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was laboring under misapprehension, and after repeating what he had said added, "If the gentleman means that was a eulogy on the senfor member of the firm, let him make the most of it. I did not consider it a eulogy."

Mr. KUNKEL—If the gentleman retracts I am

Mr. BURLINGAME-1 retract nothing. I never

Mr. BURLINGAME—I retract nothing. I never said it.

Mr. KUNKEL—If the gentleman avers that he did not pronounce a eulogy I am mistaken. Members were assailed with regard to corruption in connection with the tariff policy, and it has been charged ove and over again that members had combined for mer cenary considerations to affect that policy, together with propositions to admit railroad iron free of duty. Thus the great interests of Pennsylvania were kept in anxiety and suspense. The charges were uttered when the tariff act was under consideration. He heard them when he went home, and but for the noild and genial Winter there would have been starvation within the borders of that State.

Mr. HARRIS (III.), thought it was proper that some investigation should take place, and thought it did not affect him and those with whom he acted.

Mr. MORGAN wished to know by what authority the gentleman made that assertion?

Mr. HARRIS replied, he had before him the names of those who voted for the modification of the tariff. Nothing transpired to show in what direction the money had gone, but from what trauppired last session, the Democratic side has very little to fear from the present investigation. It might be well enough

sion, the Democratic side has very little to fear from the present investigation. It might be well enough to go to Boston, but they had better turn to the Congressional record, where would be found a case worthy of consideration. He meant that of Mr. Matteson, who, fortunately, was not a member of the Democratic party. He then offered an amendment setting forth the proceedings of the last House relative to Matteron, and instructing the Committee now proposed to take all the facts into consideration, and report what action is necessary to vindicate the character of the House. Mr. Matteson, he said, is still resting under serious imputations.

Mr. STANTON raised a question of order that the amendment is not germane to the pending resolutions.

Mr. STANTON raised a question of order that the amendment is not germane to the pending resolutions. The SPEAKER ruled it out of order.

Mr. STANTON thought it was the first duty of every family or political party to purge its own household, and he would twice as readily vote to expel members from his own party for sufficient reasons, as a member from the other party, because it was important that its integrity should be preserved. Gentlemen on the Democratic side had some family affairs to settle, including the sale of Fort Snelling. The cardinal object of the manufacturers was to get rid of the duty on wool, and the gentlemen on the side voted accordingly; therefore, they are the very men implicated in the nature of this charge. In reply to Mr. Davis of Maryland, he said it was possible that no injustice had been done the accused parties of the last Congress by the Investigating Committee, but he made the point that the rights of members are not to depend on the discretion of a few gentlemen who may compose such Committee.

Mr. HARRIS (III.) wanted to know whether Mr. Stanton meant to say that any Democratic member

Mr. HARRIS (III.) wanted to know whether Mr. Stasten meant to say that any Democratic member was implicated in the sale of Fort Suelling.

Mr. STANTON—I meant to say that the Administration made the sale, and that a member (Smith) from the gentleman's own State moved for an Investigating Committee, and that it seems all round to be a family affair—that's all.

Mr. GROW protested against the positions assumed by Mr. Davis of Maryland, and Mr. Harris of Illinois The latter had attempted to throw auspicion on members of the House, and, like the man of old, thank Godbeis not like other people, and wraps his cloak o self righteousness about him. He trusted that the attempt to make the select Committees of the last Congress a precedent would not be successful. He would throw around the most humble individuals the safeguards of the law. The Constitution guarantees that the person charged shall be confronted with his accusers. The former Committee called profligates from the streets to blacken the character of members, and in a secret chamber allowed them to give evidence in the streets to be successful. He protested from the streets to blacken the character of members, and in a secret chamber allowed them to give evider et in the absence of the accused. He protested against the raising of a Committee, and that witnesses shall be called without the accused being permitted to confront them. The character of a member of Congress should not be held less in esteem than that of a perty thing, who is outlitted to a lair tripl. He reposit pety thisf, who is entitled to a fair trial. He repeated that the Committee of the last Congress prevented the accused from confronting the witnesses, and having suppressed part of the evidence, asked the House to pass judgment.

Mr. HARRIS (Illinois)—The gentleman from Ohio

Mr. HARRIS (Illinois)—The gentleman from Ohio says I and others are like the man of old. If he means to assert that "I thank God I am not as other men." he is correct. If the gentlemar will put himself in the position of the other man mentioned in the Scripture, by way of contradiction, and exclaim, "God he merciful to me a sinner," I have no doubt the exclamation would meet with a hearty amen from every gentleman on this floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER wanted to know why Messrs. Stanton and Grow sat quietly in their seats when resolu-

ton and Grow sat quietly in their seats when resolu-tions were introduced proposing an investigation into the conduct of the late Clerk of the House and in relation to the sale of Fort Snelling?
Mr. STANTON replied—Fort Snelling involved no

body by name.
Mr. LETCHER, resuming—Nor do these proceed Mr. LETCHER, resuming—Nor do these proceedings involve the name of any Member of Congress.

When the case of the late Clerk was taken up, why did not the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Grow) protest? Now (he said), a great outrage was to be committed, rights violated, and the accused arraigned and prosecuted in secret, and brought before the House for indgment.

Mr. STANTON said the Clerk was the person named. The Fort Spelling case did not involve the

named. The Fort Snelling case did not involve the rights of any member or the character of the House. The sale of the property was the act of the Execu-tive, and as the House has no power to try him they

could not pass censure.

Mr. LETCHER—Your explanation amounts to this. You did not rise on one occasion because nobody was named, and you did not rise on the other because somebody was named. So far as Secretary Floyd is

concerned, a more unfounded charge was never mad on the reputation of a public officer. Mr. ROBERT SMITH said he offered the resolu-Mr. ROBERT SMITH said he offered the resolution for a Committee to inquire into the facts concerning the sale of Fort Shelling. He never said the
Secretary of Wardd anything wrong in the matter,
but he thought from the knowledge in his (Smith's)
possession that the subject required investigation.
This was due to the Secretary of War, the Administration and the Democratic party. He had notified
the Chairman of the Committee that he would appear
at any time and tell his story. He thought there was
something wrong in that sale, but he did not charge it
by implication on the Secretary of War. It was
wrong, unwise and imprudent to sell the buildings at
Fort Snelling.

ort Snelling.
Mr. SHERMAN, with the record before him, called

Mr. SHERMAN, with the record before him, called attention to the fact that only thirty Republicans voted for the Tariff bill on its passage, with ninety-eight who opposed the Republican party. Among the Navsonly two Democrats voted against it, while seventy Republicans voted against it. Therefore he thought the chances of being involved in the charges would be against his friend from Illinois.

Mr. LETCHER.

Mr. LETCHER replied that one good turn deserved another. He did not consider the charges resting against the Democratic party, because with the prac-tical illustration of the last Congress before them the

Republican party stand guilty.

Mr. SHEKMAN responded that if there was anything wrong, or fraud or bribery in the legislation on the Tariff bill it was not done by the Republican party; for thirty Republicans only voted for and seventy against it, while only two Democrats voted against it.

against it.

Several votes were taken on the amendments to Mr. Stanton's proposition, when the House adopted the substitute offered by Mr. Letcher, that a select committee of five members be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the charges preferred against members and officers of the last House, growing out of any sums of money by Lawrence, Stone & Co., or other persons, and report the facts to the House, with such recommendation as they deem proper.

had seen fit to throw the subject in the hands of the

Mr. HARRIS of Illinois, rising to a question of and HARRIS of Hanois, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble and resolution proposing that Mr. Matteson's case be investigated, looking to his expulsion from the House. As Mr. Matteson was not present, he moved the subject be postponed until Monday week.

Monday week.

Mr. HENRY BENNETT stated that Mr. Matteson
had gone home in consequence of sickness in his family.

Mr. HARRIS would call up the subject on Monday

week, unless there was a good reason shown for further postponement.

Mr. BLAIR wished to offer an amendment which Mr. BLAIK wished to offer an amendment, which was read for the information of the House. It called for the testimony suppressed by the Investigating Committee, it being of great importance, and asserted that by such suppression the Committee failed in the

discharge of its duty.

The SPEAKER declared the amendment out of Mr. SEWARD doubted whether Mr. Harris's proposition could be acted on, it proposing an investiga-tion concerning a member of the last House. It should be referred to the Judiciary Committee in order to de-

termine that question.

Mr. HARRIS-I don't see the pertinency of the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. SEWARP—That's your fault not mine.

[Laughter.]
The House took from the Speaker's table, the Senate bill making appropriations for indemnity for slaves carried from the Southern States by the British during the last war. The reading of their names

caused excessive merriment.

Mr. GIDDINGS obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn till Monday, which prevailed.

#### Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Friday, Jan. 15, 1858. Gov. Randall delivered his message to-day. Among ther matters, he discusses the banking law of the State, and advises such action as will check the evitgrowing out of it. He recommends an investigation into the charges of bribery and corruption in the distribution of the public lands, under the act of 1856. He advocates a Pacific Railroad, by the Northern route; and discusses the Slavery question at length, taking strong State Rights grounds. He is opposed to Federal encroachment to benefit the Slave Power.

#### Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 15-11 P. M. There are yet no signs of the Cunard steamship America, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool. The weather is very thick, wind north-east, with indientions of a storm.

#### National Agricultual Society.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.
The National Agricultural Society has adjourned, after the most valuable session ever held. Gen. Tench Tilghman of Maryland was elected President, and nearly all the old officers are re-elected. The permanent office of the Society is to be establis Washington.

#### From Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.
There are rumors to the effect that the effort to elect Messrs, Alvord for Speaker of the House and Wilson for Clerk will be renewed to-morrow.

### Gen. Walker.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Jan. 15, 1858. Gen. Walker left this morning for Petersburg. A banquet given him last night was a splendid affair, and his speech created a strong impression.

## The Robertson Case.

The Robertson Case.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

The prosecution in the case of John B. Robertson, who was arrested for an attempt to poison his wife, rested their case this noon. Counsel opened the defense with a speech of an hour, in which he gave an outline of the defense. They will try and show that young Dr. Biegler, backed by his father, was a conspirator against Robertson, and that his motive was to avoid the payment of \$2,500 loaned and expended on his father's trial last Spring. Several witnesses for the defense were examined this afternoon, and among them were Mrs. Robertson, the wife of the defendant, her two brothers and several neighbors and relations, all of whom testified to the good character of the defendant, and of the happy domestic relations always existing between him and his wife. Mrs. R. swore that her married life had been the happiest part of her life in every particular, and contradicted much of Biegler's evidence.

At the conclusion of her examination the Court adjourned till te-morrow morning.

# Commutation of a Death Sentence. The sentence of Winslow Eddy, for the wilful murder of his wife, was commuted to-day by Gov. Banks to imprisonment for life.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

The ship-of-war Germantown, Commander Paige, at the Cape of Good Hope Nov. 2, would shortly proceed to Hong Kong. United States Supreme Court. Washington, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858. Case No. 158.—Elisha Foote vs. Horace C. Silsby.

No. 33.—The Commercial Bank of Manchester vs.
Henry Buckner.—Argument for appellee continued.
No. 35.—James B. Teller et al. vs. Jonathan T.

Potter et al .- Argued for defendants. Submitted on Pointed argument for plaintiffs.

No. 36.—J. Mattingly and wife vs. John H. Boyd.— Argued for appellants.
Adjourned till Monday.

# Departure of the Nfagara.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.
The Royal mail steamship Niagara, from Boston, arrived here at 1 o'clock, and sailed again at 3 this morning for Liverpool. The weather is clear, with a light north-west wind.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .... ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1858. The CHAIR presented a communication from Judge Edmonds, on behalf of the family of the late General Worth, asking the State to take the custody of four swords presented to the late Gen. Worth, and deposit them in the State Library till young Worth is of age.

Referred.

Mr. DARLING presented a joint resolution, instructing the Attorney-General to prosecute those railroad companies who have failed to report to the State Engineer in compliance with the law. Laid NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. MATHER-To erect a new City Ha'l New-York.
By Mr. NOXON-To amend the 179th article of the

By Mr. NOXON—To amend the 1-9th article of the Second Code of Procedure.

By Mr. SCHELL—To improve the public health and establish a sanitory Police in New-York.

By A. J. WILLARD—To incorporate a permanent Committee on Education for the Ministry of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

United States of America.

By Mr. SPINOLA-To fix the time for the reimbursement of that stock of the State, designated Long Island Railroad Stock.

By Mr. NOXON—To smend the statutes relative to

uits against heirs and devisees.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the law relative to ood assessments through improved lands.
Adjourned till one o'clock on Monday.

## ASSEMBLY.

The CLERK announced the question to be on the motion for evening sessions. Tabled. Motion for afternoon sessions also tabled.

ternoon sessions also tabled.

On motion being made for the vote for Speaker,
Mr. LAW rose and addressed the House at length.
He justified the course Americans had taken thus far,
but desired to say that they had always been desirons
of organizing the House on a fair and honorable basis.
They were prepared now to leave the responsibility
with the members themselves, and to prove who were
and who were not the disorganizers. He would now
offer a resolution that

offer a resolution that

Mr. Van Vaulkenbergh be Speaker, and Mr. David
L. Wilson, Clerk.

L. Wilson, Clerk.

After a fruitless endeavor to divide the question and to ley it on the table, the resolution was voted down, the Americans only voting in its favor.

Mr. LAW therfoffered a resolution making Mr. Alvord Speaker, and Mr. Wilson Clerk. Lost by a vote of 57 to 56. All the Republicans voted may, so did Adams and Boughton, Americans, The Democrats and the remainder of the Americans voted yea.

Absent and not voting—Alvord, Baker, Beach, Emans, Engs, D. Fish, Hard, Holbrook, W. T. Jones, Lanning, Reynolds, Salisbury, Smith, Van Arnum, and Van Valkenburgh.

Van Valkenburgh.

Mr. LAW then moved that Van Valkenburgh be

elected Speaker, and John S. Nafew (Democrat)

Mr. SHAPLES moved to lay it on the table. Cared-Yeas, 97; Nays, 12, Mr. TAPPEN then moved that Alvord be declared Speaker and Richardson Clerk.

Mr. DURYEA moved to amend by declaring that
Van Valkenburgh be Speaker.

Tabled, on a motion by Mr. MOORE—56 to 54.

After various motions to adjourn, a vote was taken, which resulted for Valkenburgh, 54; Alvord, 49; Frost Horton, 6; Law, 1.

Mr. GODARD then offered a resolution, that Van Valkenburgh be declared Speaker, and Mr. Richardson Clerk.

son Clerk.

Mr. MOORE moved to amend, by making Frost
Horton Speaker, and John J. Reilly Clerk.

Mr. McNOTf then moved to amend, by electing
Alvord Speaker, and Richardson Clerk, and distributing the minor offices among all parties.

Mr. DELANEY moved to strike out Richardson and

insert John J. Reilly.

The whole subject tabled.

A vote was then taken for Speaker without change

of result.

Several more efforts to elect particular candidates of the different parties tried, but all laid on the table.

ALBANY, 1:30 P. M.

All efforts to organize have as yet proved unsuc-

The House has just refused to adjourn, and the

The House eventually adjourned till 11 a.m. to-

Forenoon Weather Reports. Jan 15.

Forenoon Weather Reports.—Jan. 15.

[By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at Mo. 21 Wall street.]

St. Johns, N. B., clear, cold, wind N. W., thermometer 10.

Bangor, Me., very pleasant, 19.

Chariottetown, cold, clear, wind N. W.,

Sackville, cold, clear, wind N. W.

Calais, Me., clear and pleasant, wind N. W., 13.

St. John, N. F., weather clear, 34.

Halfax, N. S., wind N. W., and clear, 22.

Yarmouth, moderate, wind N. W., 24.

Port Hood, clear, wind N. W., 24.

Picton, weather clear, wind N. W., 21.

Sydney, cold, clear day.

Lockport, N. Y., weather hary, 33.

Indianapelis, clear and pleasant.

Detroit, dark and cloudy, 33.

Pittsburgh, cloudy, like rain, 42.

Buffalo, clear and mild, wind N. E., 32.

Toledo, cloudy, 42. olivaic, clear and mind, wind N.
oledo, cloudy, 42.
leveland, raining, wind S., 42.
licyeland, raining, 37.
fillwankee, cloudy, raining, 32.
ortage City, snowing hard, 32.
olion, fill, raining, 36.
vancesille, raining, 36.

Folton Ill., raining, 36.
Janesville, raining, 36.
Juboque, snowing hard, 36.
Springfield, Ill., warm rain, 41.
St. Louis, raining, 43.
Prairie du Chien, mild, 34.
Prairie du Chien, mild, 34.
Philadelphis, cloudy, cool, 404.
Columbus, O., raining steadily, 45.
EVENING REPORTS—GP. M.
St. John, N. B., weather dull and overcast, 32.
Portland, Me., wind E., 40.
Springfield, mild, slight rain falling, 33.
New-Haven, raining slightly, 40.
Eastport, very pleasant, wind N., 16.
Port Jervis, raining hard, quite warm.
Elmira, cloudy and colder than before this month, halled this youing.

Elmira, cloudy and colder than before this month, halled this wenting.

Buffelo, mild, raining, wind S. E., 23.

Rochester, compounded snow, rain and sunshine, 32.

Syracuse, enow before 5 o'clock, rain since, 30.

Utics, snowing and blowing hard, wind E., 32.

Anburn, blostering, wind S. with rain and hall, 32.

Schenectasty, cloudy, wind S. E., 37.

Albany, wind S. and raining a little, 40.

Pittsfield, cloudy, 33.

Calais, Me., aky overcast, wind N. E., 19.

Halitax, N. S., cloudy, wind N. N. E., 19.

Woodstock, N. B., looks like snow.

Frederickton, N. B., weather mild, sky overcast, 14.

Portland, Me., sky overcast, cod, wind E., 49.

Sackville, N. B., clear and cod, wind S. W.

Toronto, Cam, weather remarkably mild and spring-like, raining all afternoon, scarcely any sleighting in Upper Canada.

Boston, Mass., cold cast wind, cloudy.

Providence, R. L., cloudy, wind S. E.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CONFIRMATION OF CLIFFORD-PRO-GRAMME OF ADMINISTRATION-GEN. SCOTT.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Correspondence of The Evening Post.

Washington, Jan. 13, 1858.

While the statement I sent you yesterday by telegraph relative to the vote on the confirmation of Mr. Clifford, in secret session of the Senate, was true, there is yet another version of the affair, which brings the responsibility close home upon Mr. Allen of Rhode Island. That gentleman gave the opponents of Clifford to understand that he would vote against confirmation. When the time for action came, he retreated and voted for Clifford. If he had advered to what his friends understood to be a pledge, Clifford would not have been confirmed. The vote was 25 for Clifford 23 against him. If Mr. Allen had voted on the other side, the vote would have stood 25 to 24. In that event, a democratic senstor would have changed, and the vote would have been the. Vice-President Breckenridge being absent, no casting vote could have been thrown, and Clifford would have been defeated. So Rhode Island is responsible for making the new judge. Mr. Gwin voted for Clifford, it is said, against a tacit understanding that he would not vote at all. Pearce, of Maryland, was expected to vote against Clifford, but dodged. Thompson, of N. J., was absent, sick. Emmeron and Summer were also absent. Their votes, with the change of the democrati vote mentioned above, would have defeated the confirmation without Allen. There is an excuse for Mr. Summer.

Judge Taney sent in a letter "indorsing" Clifford.

Judge Taney sent in a letter "indorsing" Clifford. Judge Taney sent in a letter "indorsing" Clifford, another was read to the Senate from Chief-Justice. Tenney of the Supreme Court of Maine, which had more weight than the approval of Taney, because the fact was stated to the Senate that the latter gentleman, with five other Judges of the United States Supreme Court, sent one of their number to James Buchanan, a few months ago, to prevent Clifford from being appointed United States Attorney-General, when, but for that interference, he would have received the appointment. This did not tend much to strengthen the Senate in the opinion of Chief-Justice Taney, for, according to the record of his own making, he declares a man who is incompetent to execute the duties of Attorney-General to be "eminently fitted" to act as Associate Judge on the same bench as himself.

There is no longer any doubt what course the Ad-

as Associate Judge on the same bench as himself.

There is no longer any doubt what course the Administration will take in regard to the Lecompton Constitution. You frequently see it asserted in correspondence from here, that the Administration are going to back down to Douglas. The Administration are not going to do any such thing. They are going to make a fight, if they are slaughtered in the field, as I think they will be. If I had no other evidence of what I assert than the fact that James Buchanan owes his election to the ultra South, and is now controlled by them, it would be enough. The important airs and arrogant tone of Fitch, in the Senate to-day, is evidence that there is no intention on the part of arrogant tone of Fitch, in the Senate to-day, is evidence that there is no intention on the part of the Administration to back down. The declaration of Warren of Arkansas, in the House vesterday, that the Democracy intend to vote for the Lecempton Constitution, as it comes here from the election of December 21, portends the same result. But I do not found my judgment upon these things, when I say there is no longer any doubt. My authority is higher than these. The final decision was made to-day at the White House. A member of the House, who is a little shaky on the Lecompton Constitution, but who has earned the right to be counted a firm friend of the Administration, called upon a certain gentleman in this city to-day, who speaks by card. The member said he desired to make up his usind what course to pursue, and felt that the time on a certain gentleman in this city to-day, who speaks by card. The member said he desired to make up his mind what course to pursue, and felt that the time had come when it was his right to know precisely what the policy of the Administration is to be with reference to the Lecompton Constitution. He received the reply that the Lecompton Constitution must be put through at all hazards, and at whatever cost, and that was the final decision. The member expressed the fear that there was danger in such a course. "Not at a l," was the reply, "there is more "danger in not doing it; for," added the man of authority, "the people care nothing about Douglas's "Squatter Sovereignty. The only question is Slaury of no Slavery, and the moment one thing is settled, "the details upon which Douglas makes issue will be "lost sight of and forgotten. We must put the Le-"compton Constitution through, regardless of the ac"tion of the people of Kansas on January 4." I will add that very near the same time that this conversation took place, the President of the United States declared to a gentleman, who called to see him on business, that he wished the result of the election

States declared to a gentleman, who can be successed to be used to the result of the election in Kansas, Jan. 4, was to come to him; he would plead powe of it without cerewony? As he made this declaration he exhibited a degree of feeling seldom noticed before in Mr. Buchanan. He was about to state,

ticed before in Mr. Buchanan. He was about to state, by request, what he would do with it, when the approach of a lady changed the conversation.

I saw the President at the White House last evening, on the occasion of his first levee. He looks the worse for wear. He is not near so fleshy nor so straight as he was when he was inaugurated. With Douglas in front of him, with Walker to right of him, with Walker to left of him, and Brigham Young in his rear, the poor cid man finds himself in a pent-up Utica, with contracted powers.

The President's levee was largely attended, as the first aiways is, and was a brilliant affair. The heads of the several departments, the foreign ministers, their recretaries and attachés, and large deputations from the Senate and House, were present. The number of ladies present was not so large, nor were they so beau-

the Senate and House, were present. The number of ladies present was not so large, nor were they so beau-tiful as is usual. Representatives from the different tribes of Indians now in the city were in attendance,

and attracted considerable attention. I was glad to se and attracted considerable attention. I was glad to see present Lieut. General Scott. He was warmly welcomed by the President, and was cordially gracted by the assembled multitude generally. He wears his years well. He must be over 70, from appearances, but is straight as an arrow and as active as a young man. He declined going to the White House during the administration of Pierce, who took every occasion, through his Secretary of War, to belittle the General. I should not forget to say that Miss Lane, the President's niece, did the honors of the occasion with becoming grace and dignity. She is a charming lady, and, it is said, wields a great influence over her uncle.

# KANSAS.

THE ELECTION.

THE ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

Various conflicting reports are in circulation from telegraps said to be in town, respecting Kansas—both parties claiming complete success in the Territory.

I have just seen a gentleman direct from the Territory, and his report is reliable to the best of his information. He says: "The vote on the 4th gave a majority against the Constitution with Slavery. The vote was about 10,000. All the returns were in."

was about 10,000. All the returns were in."

The Republicans have carried the Legislature by

The Republicans have carried the Legislature by 2,000.

The Democrats have carried the State ticket by 1,000 to 2,000.

The Legislature has removed its session to Lawrence. The Territory generally was quiet, although some excitement was occasioned by Gen. Lane, who had made numerous arrests on the ground of fraudulent

made hundered and voting.

Secretary Stanton is on his way to Washington, and will be here in a few days. The cause of his visit is unknown, but as he is unaccompanied by his family his stay will will probably be brief.

GOV. DENVER'S MESSAGE. To the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Kanaa.

The time having arrived when under the law you

are directed to convene for the transaction of legis-lative business, custom requires that I should com-mucicate to you my views on the condition and wants

are directed to convene for the transaction of legislative business, custom requires that I should communicate to you my views on the condition and wants of the Terratory.

Having but recently arrived among you, it can hardly be expected that I should have that exact information in relation to the internal affairs of the territory that a longer residence would have afforded, but I have seen enough to satisfy me that much of the animosity and bitter feeling now existing, proceeds more from personal hostility than from political considerations. These had their origin in the troubles growing out of the first settlement of the country, and the vindictive feelings then engendered among the prominent actors, have in many instances sunk into personal hatred. Thus you find the most bitter feuds existing all over the country which, when traced back, are found to have originated in some personal quarrel. The southern part of the Territory was lately convulsed about a claim to a quarter section of land. One man with his friends forcibly removed another from a claim, and for doing so they were arrested under a writ issued by the United States Judges, and held to ball for their appearance at the next term of the Court to answer the charges made against them. A cry of persecution was immediately raised, and this petty difficulty was soon elevated to the dignity of a war between the Free-State and Pro-Slavery partities, and at one time threatened to draw the whole Territory into the quarrel. The difficulty was not at first a political one, but it was seized upon, as a pretext for their acts, by those lawless and restless men who are never satisfied except when engaged in some broil or exciting trouble. The peace of the country is the last thing such people desire, and they eagerly seize on every petty quarrel to disturb it. Such acts are demoralizing in their effects on the public mind, and it behooves every good citizen to discountenance them, and assist in brinfling the actors to punishment. To quell these disturbances, I h

people of the Territory are about to be peaceably ad-justed. After the long-continued disturbances this will be a most gratifying result, and will give a new will be a most gratifying result, and will give a new impetus to the prosperity and settlement of the country. Settled as this Territory has been, by people from every portion of the older States, many of whom entertained extreme views on the question of domestic Slavery, it could hardly be expected that collisions would not occur, and yet a spirit of tolerance, such as has characterized the people of our sister Territory, Nebraska, which was organized under the same law, and where Slavery exists to almost, if not quite as great an extent as it does here, might have prevented it. There Slavery exists to almost, if not quite as great an extent as it does here, might have prevented it. There all questions of public policy have been determined by a resort to the ballot-box, and all parties have yielded a ready acquiescence to such decisions. Coercive measures have never been resorted to there; and whenever frauds have been attempted at the elections, application has been made to the proper tribunals for correction, and in no instance, as far as my information extends, without finding redress. On these subjects the conduct of the people of Nebraska Territory is worthy of all commendation, and I sincerely hope that the great mass of the people of this Territory will follow their example. It is much to be regretted that the Federal Govern-

It is much to be regretted that the Federal Government has been compelled to interfere to torial affairs, and I trust that such in not be required in the future. A full and fair expres-sion of the wishes of the people, by means of the ballot-box, will settle all these political differences, and dur-ing the time that I may have control of the executive

and the time that I may have control of the executive authority here, nothing shall be left undone to afford them an opportunity to give such expression.

Much of the future peace and prosperity of this Territory depends on your legislative action; and I hope that you will be governed by calm judgment and wise counsels. Hasty or partisan legislation should be by all means avoided; the patriotic states nea will always. all means avoided; the patriotic states nen will alway be governed by considerations of public policy, keep-ing in view the neessity of the whole people, so as to protect and benefit the meritorious, and at the same

time check and punish the guilty.

Before engaging in the business of legislation, however, I will direct your attention to the Constitution recently framed by a Convention sitting in this place.

The second section of the schedule reads as follows:

Sec. 2. All laws now of force in the Territory of Kanas, which are repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue and be of force until attered, amended, or repealed by a Legislature assembled molecular provisions of this Constitution.

This was signed on the 7th day of November, 1857, This was signed on the 7th day of November, 1857, and under its provisions submitted to the people on the 11st day of December last. It was again submitted to a vote of the people by an act of the Legislature, approved December 17, 1857, only one of the political parties voting at the time on these propositions, and the others absenting themselves from the polls. In this condition it will probably be sent to Congress, and it may be as well for you to delay any important legislation until you can ascertain what action Congress will take in the premises; for should Kansas be admitted as one of the States of the Union under this Constitution, it would have the effect to

action Congress will take in the premises; for should want this Constitution, it would have the effect to nullify all your acts and revive such as you may have repealed. If, however, you shall conclude to disregard this possible state of affairs, it then becomes my duty to direct your attention to some matters on which legislative action may be necessary.

The criminal laws of the Territory, owing to the disturbed state of the country, are at present the most important. Every offense against the laws should be followed by speedy punishment, add this should be commensurate with the degree of crime committed. That philanthropy which seeks to pardon criminals for the purpose of reforming them, will never reduce their number or protect society from their depredations: but sure and adequate punishment is well calculated to deter others from like practices. It is impossible, however, to enforce the criminal laws without prisons in which to confine the criminals. Your

culated to deter others from like practices. It is unpossible, however, to enforce the criminal laws without prisons in which to confine the criminals. Your entiest effor s, therefore, should be directed to the collection of reyenue and the erection of prisons.

I have been informed that an organization exists in this Tertitory similar to what is said to be the Danite organization among the Mormons. It is asserted that the members are bound by the most solemn oaths and obligations, to resist the laws, take the lives of their fellow-citizens, or commit any other act of violence they may be directed by their leaders. I am nawling to believe that such an organization could ever find an existence in a civilized community: ling to believe that such an organization consisting of believe that such a civilized community; but the bare possibility of its existence, and the fact that assistinations have recently been perpetrated—giving a sessinations have recently been perpetrated—giving a color of truth to the statement—should induce you to give it your mose serious attention. By allowing it to go without notice, there is great danger that country the strength and thus the whole

to go without notice, there is great danger that counter organizations may be started, and thus the whole country be placed at the marcy of lawless and irresponsible men.

The "act for the prevention and punishment of electics frauds," passed at your late session, ought to be so muchded as to apply to those who may attempt to deter men from voting by threats of personal violence or other means of intimidation. It ought, also, to provide a punishment for officers of the election who shall fail neglect or refuse to send up the returns within a specified time.

The election law ought also to be amended, so as to require every person to vote at the precinct near which he resides, and in no case to be allowed to

vote out of his own mulicipal township. The numas to have them convenient for the people to atas to have them convenient for the people to attend the polls. At present there is only one precinct in some of the counties, a I the people of the whole county are thus compelled to go to that county to vote. This should be corrected. The County Commissioners should be authorized to establish as many voting places as they may deem necessary; and all county and township officers ought to be elected by the people.

A time should be fixed within which election returns should be made. The judges of election ought to make their returns to the county clerks, and certified abstracts of the same should be by them sent to the Sections of the Territory. Pensaties should be imposed

stracts of the same should be by them sent to the Secretary of the Territory. Penalties should be imposed for the non-performance of these duties, as also for neglecting or refusing to serve as judges of election when appointed. At present there is no provision of law authorizing an election to fill a vacancy in any office, except where in consequence of a tie vote the people may have failed to elect. This is a very serious omission, and ought to be remedied.

The provisions of "An act to provide for the location of territorial roads in the Territory of Kansas," have not been complied with. They ought to be enforced by affixing a penalty for efficial neglect in such case.

have not been complied with. They ought to be enforced by affixing a penalty for efficial neglect in such case.

At present the law provides for four Justices of the Pence and but one constable for each municipal township in which there is an incorporated city. This should be changed so that there would be two justices and two constables in each township, and special provisions should be made for incorporated cities and towns, according to their population.

The organization and establishment of common schools throughout the Territory ought to receive every encouragement, and the lands applicable to school purposes ought to be protected. The duty of watching over and superintending these lands should be imposed upon the Justices of the Peace and constables, and they be held responsible for them until the school trustees shall be elected and take charge of the same. Every precaution ought to be taken to preserve these lands from depreciation, and apply them to the very laudable purposes for which they were intended.

I would call your attention to the necessity of devising means to build up a Territorial library at the seat of Government, which should be placed under the control of the Secretary, who is the proper custodian of the books and archives. By requiring every person to whom a commission may be issued, to pay a small fee to the library fund, a considerable sum may be realized every year, and it would not be long until you would have a library of great value.

These are some of the chief objects to which I desire to call your attention at this time, and it will afford me pleasure at all times to co-operate with you in the enactment of all just and proper laws within the sphere of the powers conferred by the organic act. That act is to the Territory what a constitution is to an organized State, Ita authority is paramount and cannot be transcended by us. The powers it confers are specific and must not be disregarded. It is, in fact, the chart by which we must shape our course. So long, therefore, as we sha to its provisions—listen to wise counsels—avoid hasty legislation, pursue such a course as will give security to the lives, liberty and property of the people—lay aside personal animosities for the public good, and hold the Territorial officers to a strict accountability for the faithful execution of the laws, we can have nothing to fear. It may be in your power to restore tranquility and insure prosperity to the Territory, or you may establish a reign of terror which will be disastrous to all the best interests of the people who have intrusted you with legislative authority. Such is the condition of affairs in the Territory at this time. Shall reason or passion prevail? time. Shall reason or passion prevail?

J. W. DENVER, Secretary, and Acting Governor.

Executive Office, Lecompton, K. T., Jan. 4, 1858.

# THE MORMON WAR.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 12.

Lieut. Carroll, 10th United States Infantry, arrived in this city vesterday morning, by the Pacific Railrond, direct from the army at Fort Bridger. He left Col. Johnston's command on the 1st of December, and is, we understand, bearer of dispatches to Washington, from Col. Johnston, and will leave this morning.

Last evening we received intelligence from the Last evening we received intelligence from the Army at Fort Bridger, and from the Territory of Utah, and proceed to give the news, which is of a highly interesting character. The whole of the troops sent out upon this expedi-tion have been concentrated, and were, at the date of

The whole of the troops sent out upon this expedition have been concentrated, and were, at the date of our last accounts, in Winter quarters on Black's Fork, about one and a quarter miles above Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command of dragoons, who were posted forty miles distant, on Henry's Fork, where there was some scant supply of grass for the horses. Five companies of the infantry were stationed at old Fort Bridger, and were engaged in rebuilding the works, for the purpose of protecting the previsions, and to be occupied hereafter as a permanent fort by the United States. The whole of the works, it was anticipated, would be completed by Spring. The locality is an excellent one for this object. There is an abundance of wood for fuel, and of water. The troops were all comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves, and the weather had been, luckily, very mild. They were in excellent health, and numbered some twelve or lifteen hundred—in addition to which it may be stated that there were about a thousand teamsters and other attaches of an army.

It will at once be asked how, under the circumstances, so large a body of men can subsist until June next, on the provisions which had been able to reach the Fort! To this we are enabled to answer, that while some things will be wanting, there is a sufficiency of food to last the command for some months. Some articles were wanting, but the main one, salt, was on the way, and would be received in time. It is

Some articles were wanting, but the main one was on the way, and would be received in time. was on the way, and would be received in time. It is not to be concealed, however, that every precaution would be necessary against wastefulness in every ar-ticle of provisions. When it is stated that horses and oxen, in the last stages of dissolution, were killed for provisions, it can be understood that there was very great anxiety to make subsistence go as far as possi-ble. Nearly tw-thirds of all the animals attached to

creat anxiety to make subsistence go as far as possible. Nearly tw-thirds of all the animals attached to the expedition had died.

Availing himself, however, of every possible resort, Colonel Johnston had sent Captain Marcy, with a command of men and several mountain pilots, to reach Taos and Santa Fe, and from thence to transport supplies for the army, but we look upon this as a forlorn hope, and not likely to result in giving succor to the main body of the army.

Now as to the Mormons. We publish below Gov. Comming's letter to Ex.-Gov. Young, and also his proclamation on entering the Territory, and declaring Utah in a state of rebellion. Our information is, that the Mormons, already satisfied of the hopelessness of their resistance, are preparing to abandon Salt Lake City early in the Spring. Pioneer parties have already gone forward, and it is probable that Young's threat, that the army would find Great Salt Lake City in ashes, will be verified. They have determined, it is said, to en igrate to the British Possessions, but what portion of them is not known. All that Gov. Young has determined upon, it is said, is, that he will keep the troops of the United States where they are, this Winter. It is believed that many hundreds of the Saints will be left behind, to abide the protection of the United States Government.

Gov. R. Young has not been wauting in prefers of

Winter. It is believed that many hundreds of the Saints willbe left behind, to abide the protection of the United States Government.

Gov. B. Young has not been wauting in preffers of liberality to the United States troops. Understanding that the army was in want of salt, he sent to the camp of Col. Johnston fifteen mules loaded with salt, with his respects, but that officer sent it back, with the remark that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a like errand.

Gov. Young was also very polite to all the officers of the army, inviting them to partake of his hospitality at Salt Lake City, and to spend the Winter there.

But all accounts concur in saying that the Mormons will leave Utah Territory in the Spring, and it is said that Col. Johnston is so firmly of this belief that he asks no increase of the numerical force of the army under his command, although supplies will, of course, have to be sent to him.

Only one officer (Lieut, Smith, 2d Dragoons) was sick; all the other, as also the officers of the Territory, were in excellent health.

Altogether, the news presents the condition of the army engaged in this expedition, in an unexpectedly favorable condition. They may go into Great Salt Lake City even before reenforcements can reach than from our frontier, but it is the part of prudence so send them, and the Government should do it.

PHOCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CUMMNG.

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PHOCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CUMMING.
GREEN RIVER COUNTY, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, &
UTAH TERRITORY, Nov. 21, 1857.

To the People of Utah Territory:
On the 11th of July, 1857, the President appointed
me to preside over the Executive Department of this
Territory. I arrived at this point on the 17th of this
mouth, and shall probably be detained some time in mooth, and shall prove the loss of animals during the recent consequenced of the loss of animals during the recent snow storms. I will proveed at this point to make the preliminary arrangement for the temporary organon of the Territorial Government.

Many treasonable acts of violence having re-ently been committed by lawless individuals, approved to have been countenanced by the late econic supposed to have been countenanced by the late Excutive, such persons are in a state of rebelien; proceedings will be instituted against them in a Court organized by Chief Justice Eckels, held in this county, which will supercede the necessity of appointing a military commission for the trial of such offenders. It is my duty to enforce unconstitution of the commission of the trial of such offenders. dicional obedience to the Constitution, to the organic laws of this Territory, and to all the other laws of Congress applicable to you. To enable me to effect this object, I will, in the event of resistance, rely first

upon a posse comitatus of the well-disposed portion of the inhabitants of this Territory, and will only resort to a military posse in case of necessity. I trust this necessity will not occer.

I come among you with no prejudices or emnities, and by the exercise of a just and firm administration I hope to command your confidence. Freedom of conscience and the use of your own peculiar mode of cerving Ged are sacred rights guaranteed by the Constitution, with which it is not the province of the Government nor the disposition of its representatives in this Territory to interfere.

errment nor the disposition of its representatives in this Territory to interfere.

In virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this Territory, I hereby command all armed parties of individuals, by whomsoever organized, to disband, and return to their respective homes. The penalty of disobedience to this command will subject the offenders to the punishment due to traitors.

A. CUMMING, Governor of Una Territory.

# LETTER TO BRIGHAM YOUNG.

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GREEN RIVER Co., NEAR FORT BRIDGER, U. T., Nov. 21, 1857.

To Brigham Young, Ex-Generator of U. T.

On the 11th July, 1857, I was appointed by the President to be Governor of this Territory. Sincer may arrival within the limits of the Territory, I regret to find that many acts of violence have been committed on the highways, in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indisate that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, are ascribed, how truly I do not know, to yourself. A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and passes signed by your authority, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in those papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts—acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the Territory, and which subject their actors to the penalties accorded to traitors.

If these papers referred to be not authentic, I trust you will promptly discount them.

I herewith inclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah.

You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of

people of Utah.
You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of

You will oblige me by acknowledge this by the returning messengers.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't, &c.,
A. CUMMING, Governor Utah Territory.

THE ALLEGED OVER-PAYMENT TO

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: In a communication to the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Conover states that some three years ago I was erroneously overpaid \$9,000 by the Controller for damages to my property caused by the extension of Canal street. He says the mistake arose by adding the amount of mertgage held by the Life and Trust Co. to the amount awarded by the Commissioners, instead of subtracting it. I had not the slightest idea that a mistake, if any, had been made by the Controller, or that I had received any more than I was entitled to. The Controller's warrant or check was made payable to the order of David Thompson, esq., President of the Life and Trust Co., and was received by him. Mr. Thompson deducted the amount of the mortgage held by the Life and Trust Co., and harded me the difference. My impression is, if there has been an error, it arose from the Contoller's Cleick not deducting from the award for damages what was charged for benefit on my property on the line was charged for benefit on my property on the line of the new street. No doubt the Committee to whom the subject was referred will ascertain how the matter stands, and if more money was paid than should have been, it will be refunded to the Controller, with HENRY ERREN.

interest. HENRY ERBEN.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1858.

For the better understanding of the matter, we append copies of the warrants and receipt:

Tathe Treasurer of the City of New-York: April 38, 1838.

#19,550.
Pay Henry Erben and N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Mortgage or order, thirteen thousand and five hundred and fifty
dollars, for award opening Walker street.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. A. C. FLAGG, Controller.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

New-York.

To the Treasurer of the City of New York, April 30, 1958.

To the Treasurer of the City of New York at the Mechanics' Banks:

†11,255.

Pay Henry Erben and N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust. Co.
Mortgage or other, eleven themsand two hundred and fifty-five
dollars, for sward opening Walker street.

FERNAND WOON, Mayor.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

THE RECEIPT.

Received from the Street Commissioner Warrants Nos. 1,179 and 1,180, for twenty-four thousand eight hundred and five declars, in full for awards to Henry Erben and New-York Life and Trust Co. in the above matter. #2,895.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co., by

(Signed)

D. THOMPSON, President.
H. ERBEN.

ASHLANDERS' ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL DINNER .-The Ashlanders of this city last evening celebrated their eleventh anniversary by a festival dinner at the Waverley House, at which they sat down at about 8 o'clock. Robert C. Gwyer, esq., Presipent of the Association, occupied the chair, with the Hon. F. A. Tallmadge on his right and Dr. Bacos on his left. Behind the chair was suspended the original flag used by the Association, on which was inscribed:

ASHLANDERS, ORGANIZED
January 15, 1847.
"Palmam qui Meruit Ferat."

While on one side of the room hung a fine portrait of Henry Clay, surrounded with the "Stars and Stripes." After the company bad finished feasting, Mr. Gwyer rose and said that the privilege had devolved upon m of presiding at this the organization; that they had assembled on this occasion for the observance of the day, and for the expression of their devotion to the principles of Henry Clay-for the recognition of those principles which had been acted upon, tried, and proved successful. After alluding to the course pursued by the Association in favor of Millard Fillmore, the friend of Henry Clay, as

enced in seeing around him so many distinguished friends of their cause. Letters were received from Millard Fillmore, Washington Hunt, An brose C. Kingsland, Thomas H. Bond, Marshall O. Roberts, and other distinguished individuals, expressing with regret their inability to attend

well as the pupil and expounder of his principles, he concluded by expressing the satisfaction he experi-

the festivities of the evening. A number of toasts were drank, and appropriate speeches made in response thereto by the Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, C. C. Eagan, esq., John P. Dodge, esq., Councilman Bunce, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The opera of Don Giovann was performed last night to one of the fullest houses yet assembled at the Academy. The audience was very appreciative, and the favorite pieces, Madamina, La ci darem, Batti batti, Fin che dal vino, wore much applauded. The chorus Libertà, executed by the Liederkranz (very numerous), was tempestnously en-cored. After the fall of the curtain the principals were. called before it. The increased force of the orchestra. the double chorus, the petit orchestra on the stage, the con owers and temper of the principals -- Mendamos.
La Grange, Caradori and D'Angri, and Mesers. Labocetta, Formes, Gassier, Ardavani and Rocco-the crowded life of the auditory (and a crowd is fifty per ent of success), made it the most spirited performance f this celebrated opera that we have seen in this country. We must reserve a fuller no lice for another day. We think Don Giovanni can be played successfully several times. The manager, Mr. Clhnan, deserves

particular credit for his mode of getting it up. The following officers have been ordered to the U.S. shop-of-war Marion, now fitting at Norfolk for the

shop-of-war Marion, now fitting at Norfolk for the African coast:

Commonder Thomas W. Steett, Lieutenants, Chas. M. Mortis W. D. Whitney, E. E. Stons, A. W. Weaver, Master, John M. Striklerg Passed Ase scant Surgeon, Randolph F. Mason; Acting Featswain, Chas. W. Sosith, Acting Genner, Casies W. Hemer, Caspenter, Je., E. Miller, Acting Salimaker, Samuel V. Terser.

The crew of the shoop-of-war Cyane, at Norfolk, are to be paid off and, discharged at that place, and the vessel will be p at out of commission. The following is the list of hear officers:

Commonder—Asbert G. Robb: Lieutenants—John Dewnes, Robert D. Mil, et. Jesse Taylor, James G. Mazwell: Purser—Henry Etting; Surgeon—C. H. Wheelwright; Assistant Surgeon—Win. G. Hay Lieutenant Marines—Goorge R. Grebon; accos—Win. G. Hay Lieutenant Marines—Goorge R. Grebon; Acting Bearswain—Henry F. Gress Gunner—James D. Mechoskey, Carpenter—Chas. Bordman; Salimaker—John A. Radeal, The United States shoop-of-war Constellation, Commonauter Bell, arrived at Palermo, December 15, from Naples.

Naples. The steamer built for Capt. Page's survey of the La The steamer built for Capt. Page's survey of the La Platte River during the Summer, sailed an Wednezday under Capt. Black, from Boston for Rosario, where she will await the arrival of Page's party. She is called the Argestina, and was built by Capt. Robert B. Forbes, with special reference to the peculiarities of river navigation, drawing but two feet of water. The Government resumed specie payment at all the Navy Yards on Wednesday.

# they deem proper. Mr. STANTON withdrew his preamble as the House